

ALL ABOUT ALASKA.

OUR "COLLECTION OF ICEBERGS" A RICH POSSESSION.

What the Census Has to Say About the Territory, its Population and Resources—Peopled by Queer Races.

IN many respects an important work is the "Report on the Population and Resources of Alaska," just issued by the Government from the Census Office. Alaska, says the New York Press, has long been looked on as a semi-unknown country—a polar wilderness of ice and savages. Its native population were considered but a degree above the Digger Indians in intelligence—a cross between Greenland Eskimos and Patagonians. When Secretary Seward purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000 twenty-two years ago, the newspapers called it a foolish transaction; a waste of money for a collection of icebergs not worth accepting as a gift. By the census report the great value of Alaska appears, and yet, according to all accounts, the mineral and other resources of that vast domain are scarcely begun to be developed. New ideas of its value are now seen. According to a special agent's report to the Treasury during the Fisky first Congress the price paid for the Territory, \$7,200,000, was but a small item of its cost to the United States. Provided the public debt be paid within twenty-five years, annual interest on the purchase money, at the rate of six per cent., would in that period amount to \$23,701,792.14, which added to the principal would make the total cost of the Territory \$30,901,792.14. To this sum must be added the expense of the military and naval establishments, say \$500,000 per annum, or \$12,500,000 in twenty-five years, which is a much smaller estimate than can be predicted on the expenditures of the last two years, resulting in a grand total cost on the above basis of \$43,401,792.14. In return for this expenditure we may hope to derive from the seal fisheries, if properly conducted, from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and from customs \$500 to \$10,000 per annum, a sum sufficient to support the Revenue Department, including the present expensive cutter service attached to the district; nor can we look for any material increase of revenue for many years, except in the event of extraordinary circumstances, such as the discovery of gold, the deposits of minerals as would produce an influx of population.

Now we are informed that notwithstanding the above predictions the management of the seal industry alone paid into the United States Treasury between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 in rental and royalties within twenty years, independent of the "extraordinary circumstances" referred to by this special agent. It is safe to assert that since the system of leasing the Prydzloff Islands was inaugurated the revenues turned into our Treasury from Alaska have always exceeded the expenditure.

During the period of twenty-two years, from 1868 to 1890, the value of the products—fur, fish, ivory and silver and gold—reached \$64,156,511. The whaling industry yielded \$11,057,418, making the total value of Alaska products for those years \$75,213,418.

In commenting the report says: "This valuable addition to the Nation's resources would more than compen-

The intervals between the Tenth and Eleventh Censuses was one of the most important periods in the history of the far Northwest. In this period Alaska emerged from a mere customs district into a preliminary phase of local organization. The same period has witnessed the marvelous development of Alaska's mines and fisheries. In 1880 both these industries were insignificant and overshadowed by the fur trade, then practically controlled by a single firm; but in 1890 the mines and salmon canneries had shipped products to the value of \$15,000,000, or more than twice the purchase price of Alaska. The water ways of Alaska are an important feature of that country—vast and nearly inaccessible in almost all parts except by water. From the mouth of the Kuskokwim around Cape Rimantzoff to the numerous mouths of the Yukon River the coast is exceedingly dangerous and almost unsurveyed. Shoals make off from the coast to such an extent that an approaching vessel can find soundings of three fathoms before the low land is sighted. The great interior artery of Alaska is the Yukon River, which, rising in foreign territory, traverses the width of the continental portion of Alaska between the 141st and 164th degrees of longitude, describing in its passage a line over 1200 miles in length. The Yukon is navigable for stern wheel steamers of 250 tons for 1600 miles to Fort Selkirk, at the mouth of Pelly River, in the Dominion of Canada. Only at three points rapids exist in the Yukon, but even there the current is easily stemmed by the powerful boats now used on the river. The steamer Arctic, belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company, is said to average from seven to eight miles an hour, going up stream, between Norton Sound and the head of navigation. The first attempt to navigate for stern wheel steamers of 250 tons was made under the auspices of the Western Union Telegraph Company at the time of their vast and costly experiment in the years 1866-1867.

It may be news to many persons

graphic features of the vast extent of country lying within the boundaries of Alaska.

The United States coast and geologic survey has made a systematic survey of the islands, coasts and waters of the Alexander Archipelago, publishing from time to time revised maps of all Alaska whenever additional information is obtained by the office from reliable sources.



AN ALASKAN TYPE OF BEAUTY.

The glacier region situated to the northward of Cross Sound and Icy Strait, unknown in its contours ten years ago, is now a place of call and one of the greatest attractions for the thousands of tourists who visit South-eastern Alaska every summer.

The Alpine coast region, rising abruptly from the shores of the North Pacific between Cape Spencer on the east and Mount St. Elias on the west, has been the objective point of several exploring expeditions. It is now known definitely that Mount St. Elias is more than 18,000 feet high.

Much has been printed in the newspapers regarding the mineral deposits of Alaska. Rumors of fabulous gold diggings have been circulated, but official reports show only a substantial and steady increase of production. Henry Bournekin makes a special report on the mines. Gold was first



ALASKAN ARCHITECTURE—MODERN VILLAGER HOUSE.

discovered at Sitka, at Silver Bay, ten miles northwest of the town, by Frank Mahoney, prospector; Edward Doyle, a discharged soldier, and William Dunlap. While prospecting for places, these men found (in June, 1873) a gold bearing quartz vein, and took samples of the ore to Sitka. One of the men to whom they showed the samples was Nicholas Haley, at that time a private in the United States service. Haley, who had mined in California and Nevada, thought the rock good, and, being informed as to the location of the vein, went to Silver Bay, and, after prospecting a few days, discovered and located the Stewart claim. Some years after, through Haley's untiring efforts, a company was formed at Portland, Ore., for the purpose of developing the vein, and, in 1879, a ten-stamp steam and water power mill was built. The total yield of the mines from 1880 to 1890 is \$4,651,840. This is chiefly of gold, there being only \$27,340 worth of silver mined.

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AN ESKIMO GIRL.

The account of life in Northern Alaska is interesting. At Cape Smyth and along the Mackenzie and Kupuk Rivers conditions and conditions have been made of late years in ascertaining the geographic outline and top-

mosquitoes, however, revel and make a harvest during their short life. No sooner has the snow left the ground than these tormenters appear in large swarms, disgusting for shelter beneath the blades of grass when a north-west or west wind blows cold. They are the most bloodthirsty insects of their kind.

To understand the Eskimos of Alaska requires years of study in their homes. Mr. Henry D. Wolff, writing of the upper district, says: "The family law of the Eskimo race bears a marked resemblance to the Roman law of paternal succession. Children acquire their family rights by either birth or adoption. The desire to possess male children is prominent in their custom, if a son be born he is regarded as the inheritor of the property; should there be no male child borne by the mother adoption either of an orphan by purchase or in some other manner is arranged, and this child becomes and remains a member of the family and inheritor of the property of his adoption. Generally I have found that one wife is maintained among these tribes, but instances have come to my knowledge where worthy individuals have from two to five wives.

"There are instances where the mother's will is paramount in a family; that is, where she is in the position of the superior or first wife. Eskimo home life has many instances of 'henpecked husbands,' but the Eskimo remedy when he tires of the continuous tirades and talk of his wife is to administer a thrashing with his hands or a stick. Where a woman is believed to have the powers of a shaman, or medicine woman, she generally possesses control over a household."

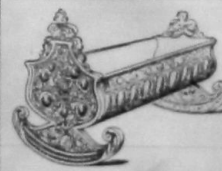
The bright side of the life of these people is their invariably cheerful disposition. No matter how severely hunger or privation may afflict them they still hope for the best. When once a marriage is completed the man is the ruler. His word, his fist and his club are law. The demand for soap is growing.

The report says: "There are two or three young men and their wives who invariably wash their faces and hands daily and indulge in entire ablution whenever they have a supply of water. Among the native women living with white men at the stations cleanliness prevails in a marked degree. I have no hesitation in stating that the primary reason for the lack of abominable practices is owing to a want of water and a place where privacy can be obtained for the purpose."

"At times of idleness the women avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting from house to house in the village to call upon their female friends, the men doing likewise with their acquaintances. The man who talks the most is thought to be the wisest, but generally he is the greatest rogue in the community. At the women's gatherings scandal and innuendoes are vigorously discussed, and as many characters are torn to pieces by the Eskimo satirists as are demolished at a civilized afternoon tea."

An Elaborate Cradle.

The most elaborate cradle of which there is any account is that which was designed for the children of Queen Victoria. A description of it reads



CRADLE OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHILDREN.

like a dream. It is a marvel of fine wood-carving in the Italian style of art, and from the best Turkey boxwood. The shape of the cradle was designed by Her Majesty, and consists of flat head and foot panels, united by a cylinder similar to the Italian and Flemish cradle seen in old paintings. The carving are too numerous to be given in detail. A beautiful female head with closed eyes and supported on bat's wings, and surrounded by seven stars representing night, a bald head of Solomon, designed with a simple drawn over the chin and surrounded by poppies; ornaments tied with ribbons interline in the carving, the whole of this part of the cradle, and represent the arms and National motto of England, and the other, cross and insignia of Prince Albert. The arms of England are surrounded by the lion's crest, a bunch of English roses, flying birds, poppies, ornaments springing out of acanthus leaves, two eagle's heads, a ball and crown, and branches of arbutus and delphinium. The entire work was made to symbolize the union of the royal house of England with that of Scandinavia and Gothic—Detroit Free Press.

Robert C. Weatherup pronounced Rufus Choate "the most eloquent of our nation and the greatest talent of our century."

The largest clove tree in the Union, which of the Washington experiment, 300 feet broad and 120 feet high.

Ancient Instruments of Torture.

A unique exhibition in New York consists of the instruments used in torturing public offenders during the Dark Ages. It comes from the Royal Castle of Nuremberg, although at present it is owned by an English nobleman, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Falmouth, who, in the opinion of the New York Press, must possess rather an unusual taste, for it is said that he gathers these instruments as a sort of "hobby," in the same way as old gentlemen collect butterflies and younger gentlemen make stamp albums.

Any one of the instruments is had enough; but the "Iron Maiden" has



IRON MAIDEN. DUTCHMAN'S CLOCK.

tradition back of her to prove that she was the most terrible of all the ingenious inventions of cruelly ever constructed. She has the face of a Madonna. This was with a view to giving her victims divine consolation. Two great upright troughs of wood are joined by a hinge. Within are spikes, which used to crush into the victim's eyes, his head and his body as two sides were pushed together by an iron screw. History tells us that none of these spikes reached a vital spot, and that the subject suffered for three or four days the most excruciating pain before welcome death came. At the end of this time a trapdoor was opened and the mutilated body fell into the river below. Modern medicine says, though, that an hour was the limit of the time during which a human being could have endured the embrace of the "Iron Maiden."

Numbers of Cromwell's army wore the drunkard's cloak when they got to London and celebrated the Lord Protector's success on the night after the last public appearance of Charles I., with his head on one side of the chopping block and his body on the other. The cloak is almost an exact counterpart of a big wooden churn. This wooden shirt was slipped over the tippler's head, while his face was covered with a sort of wire cage which looks like the germ of the modern baseball mask, and which rendered the countenance a drink proof. This attire he was sent forth upon the streets to be hooked at.

Filtering Water Upward.

An Italian inventor in New York has just devised a water filter, the principle of which embodies a theory of his own, that water is best filtered upward instead of from the bottom. The advantage of filtering water upward rather than downward is obvious. When water is filtered downward it has to be strained through the accumulation of impurities. In filtering upward the impurities fall to the bottom of the vessel.—Chicago Times.

Bonnet of Steel.

The unique bonnet is the bonnet of the moment. Steel is at present in high favor. It is used as a glittering crown, framed by a puffing of crepe de Chine, and steel brims are also worn, faced with some filmy shirred material.

One of these "late creations" is odd enough to gain it fashionable favor. Wide-spreading hoops of forget-me-not blue velvet are arranged to form a crown. No actual brim is visible, but a lattice-work of cut steel is placed at both sides of the half hat and half bonnet. Toward the front three



A STEEL BONNET.

hoops of steel lower one above the other, showing off to great advantage the curls which rest upon the wearer's forehead. Two small pale blue tips, arranged with silver tulle, rest themselves into a shirred band above the steel crown in front.—New York World.



A SHIP, ON ALASKA WATERS.

side an area for an expenditure such as the special agent quoted above, figured out so inconspicuously by means of compound interest at six per cent. on a cash payment. The decision of the far and industry owing to the rock-look circumstances of irresponsibility and foreign agents, has prevented the further collection of arrears in various of expenditures since the year 1888. But even if this could be done, the Alaska's resources to wipe out of existence our vast Northwestern Territory with two years' pay for itself and its vast wealth producing and sustaining the good, social, economical features.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Left Day Esq. has authorized us to announce him as a candidate to represent Pocahontas county in the next House of Delegates of West Virginia, subject to the Democratic Convention.

HOME NEWS

A number of bass were caught in the river Saturday.

Notice the date of the Receiver's auction sale of the McNeill assignment. MAY 11TH AND 12TH.—C. B. Swecker Auctioneer

Three eagles are making themselves very troublesome to Mr. S. C. Gay's nice flock of geese.

Mr. Giles Sharp rents Miss Alice McLaughlin's pastures.

There has been much sickness on Elk. It is believed more than any time since 1861. Mrs. Melinda Hanna and Mrs. Mary Varner have been quite ill.

Mr. James Gibson Sr. is rising from a long and critical illness.

Forest and Winters Gibson, sons of James Gibson Sr. were strangely and critically affected, but are now convalescent.

The Sunday School at this place has reached the high tide of success in its history in a large attendance and interest displayed by everyone. The new library is a most popular and useful adjunct.

The bell tower for the church has been begun and will now be rapidly pushed to completion.

Married. April 29th at Henry Sharp's, near Split Rock, By Elder Wilfong, Mr. Davis Hanna and Miss Jennie Johnson, daughter of James Johnson Esq.

Married. At Clifton Forge, by Rev. Rutherford Brett, April 24th, Mr. James Leffel, of Low Moor, and Miss Leanna McNeill, daughter of the late Washington McNeill, of Seago.

At a meeting of the citizens of Marlinton last Friday night, it was decided to circulate a paper proclaiming that all signers should refrain from pasturing stock, with the exception of milk cows, on the town commons.

The present Spring has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the country. An unprecedented amount of snow and rain has fallen, and as the snow which is held to reserve far back in the mountains and upon which the Spring tides are based, is all gone, the chances of driving all the logs in the Creek and River to Booneville appear to be small indeed.

Two parties of fishermen of the place visited William's River in quest of trout last week. A good many fish were caught, but the fishing was hardly as good as usual owing to the lowness of the water, and to their having been caught out to a great extent. A large deer was seen in the water just below the falls of William's River, a most picturesque spot.

A large acreage of corn and oats will be put out everywhere throughout the Elk region. Much breaking and breeding going on, the Legion fence is regular. Not much surplus feed left over, hence the new grass is more than welcome.

One night last week Mr. Preston Clark was alarmed by hearing someone try to enter the door of his house. He went to the door, pistol in hand, and the person or persons who were trying to effect an entrance, can attest the fact. He shot a shot after them and they turned and fled north. Three shots each had been exchanged.

Mr. E. L. Barker, otherwise Bud Barker, of Green Bank, was arrested last week, charged with having shot Craig Ashford dead, with wife and Ashford etc. in his pocket. An account of the shooting appeared in this paper, and we suppose the question will hinge on whether Ashford was attempting to escape when he was shot, or not.

Last Wednesday is certainly the day on which the Summer of 1894 was inaugurated. The flies came back then and inhabited the houses Dr. E. L. Day, perhaps the most observant naturalist of our town, spent his leisure hours that day in observing the progress of the blossoming of an apple tree, in sight of this drug store. In the morning there was only an indication of an early blossoming, and by night the tree was white.

This time of year the bee farmers often find an empty hive, where there was a thriving colony when Winter began. This is not due, as a rule, to the death of the bees as many suppose, but to the fact that for some reason or other they have left one by one and joined the bees of other hives. This may be for want of proper food supply, and as a rule is the reason. Another reason may be that something is wrong with the queen. A hive was recently found in which was a solitary bee, the queen.

We are informed on reliable authority that in the recent base ball game between Smith's Camp and Meadow Creek Camp, the pitcher, catcher and short stop of the victorious nine were professional players, imported from Romeville for the express purpose of "doing up" the rival Camp. In this game the Romeville nine were fearfully handicapped by not having a pitcher who could "curve," whilst the pitcher of the opposing nine was an expert and had them at his mercy. The phenomenal score is thus easily accounted for.

PERSONAL.

The editor of this paper is attending the present meeting of the West Virginia Editorial Association which meets in Wheeling this week.

Miss Nellie Peters, of Romeville representing Mrs. C. B. Hunt's millinery establishment, has been in the county for a few days.

Adam Marshall was at his home at Mingo last week.

Messrs. E. B. Jackson and Samuel Sheets, were in town Monday. Mr. John B. Hannab, a well-known citizen of Elk, is slowly recovering from a serious illness.

Dr. Price passed a successful examination in pharmacy at Lewisburg last week, and will receive a certificate as a pharmacist.

Messrs. Will McLaughlin and J. H. G. Wilson attended the Mingo races on Friday.

"Ganger" King, of Buckhannon, was in Marlinton this week. It has been reported quite generally, outside of the county, that Mr. L. M. McClintic, attorney, of this place, is a candidate for Congress, which we can contradict. Our genial "Lock" is not running just yet.

The long expected football match between this town and Hillsboro will take place on next Saturday at Hillsboro, play beginning at 2 p. m. While it will be hot weather, no doubt, it is possible that the strength of the respective teams in relation to each other may be tested. Marlinton will play in black. The Hillsboro team is captained by Dr. McClintic and composed of the following eleven: Dr. F. T. McClintic, Alex. McNeil, Joe Bonson, Walter Clark, Sam Clark, Henry McNeil, John Galford, Elbert Perkins, Cam Board, Fenton Chapman, Wm. Burns.

"Big Jim" Whisen, colored, attempted to take his son, Cal, home Tuesday evening. The boy has refused to live at home, and had a good job at Big's Hotel which he was left to do with his dad's coat patch in view. When Jim attempted to take him, Cal secured a basket and knife, and brandishing

them in the face of his parent, dar him to come on. His cries of defiance could be heard all through the town and a crowd collected. The way the boy slashed his tomahawk and knife around within a few inches of Jim's person, looked really dangerous, and stood him off for some time. Finally after taking legal advice he went away saying he would "fetch him by law" tomorrow.

Trout fishing is in full swing. Messrs. McClintic, Smith, Gunther, Fisher, Bratton and McNeil composed a party to William's River. They caught several thousands. A less unpretentious though very businesslike party composed of Pat Simmons, Emory Smith, Jim Smith and Norman Price started for the headwaters of that stream the same time on foot. Their catch numbered about 100. The writer is indebted to Mr. Silas Sharp and family for a good day's sport on Elk. That worthy gentleman was searching the almanac to ascertain if the "sign" was right to plant potatoes, as the new moon was almost due, when it would be useless to plant. By this means we learned that the sign was in the "feet," as it was when the writer was born, and as that is the sign of the "fishes," we ascertained that we had "struck" the right time to fish. A sight of Elk is worth going a good ways to see. The water runs black and swift, and even at low tide looks dangerous. It would not be becoming to say how many we caught, neither will we do so for fear of being believed. Elk has the most slippery bottom and coldest water of any stream on Earth.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Lewisburg District Conference, M. E. Church, South, will meet in Leesburg, Thursday, June 7th, at 9 a. m.

W. G. HAMMOND, P. E.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

On Sabbath, May 26th, 1894, 11 o'clock a. m., at the Sulphur Spring, on Stony Creek, a memorial service announced May 20th, 1893, at that place, by Rev. Samuel Young de'd., will be conducted by

GEORGE P. MOORE.

May 7th, 1894.

HILLSBORO.

The farmers are busy planting. Mr. F. A. Renick and daughter, Miss Jessie, who have been visiting relatives and friends in the West, have returned home.

Misses Mary and Katie Bell, who have been visiting their aunt, Mrs. P. S. Clark, have returned to their home at Frankford.

Miss Nova Blair, Lampase, Tex., is visiting at Mr. G. W. Whittings. Miss Clara Rader, of Williamsburg, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Lucy Holt was visiting her sister at Marlinton last week.

Mrs. Dr. McClintic is visiting at Clover Lick.

The Quarterly meeting will be held at Marvin Chapel next Saturday and Sunday.

CLOVER CREEK.

Corn planting is the go. The sick are better, with the exception of Mrs. Jacob Beverage. The waters of Clover Creek have run muddy for several days back. This digging for her gold and silver in this country must be stopped!

Frank Mann, while plowing for J. C. Price Esq., found what is supposed to be a petrified human leg, but it may be simply a limestone rock that was forced that way.

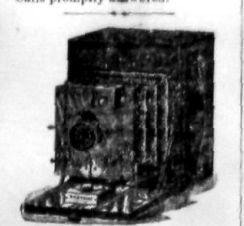
A wonderful cave has been discovered on Mr. Walter Adams farm. It has been explored for about 50 ft. at which distance from the entrance there is a deep hole down which a rock may drop for ten seconds before it strikes the water below.

James Weeks has enlarged his house a square—his mother's gift.

WANTED: Eggs at 12 1/2 cents and Bacon at 15 cents at S. W. Holts.

M. B. RNETT, M. D.

has located at FROST, W. VA. Calls promptly answered.



The Fading Kodak. A new glass plate camera for 4 x 5 pictures. Can be used with films by the addition of a roll holder. Latest improvements, finest adjustments, handsome finish. Price, with double plate holder, \$15.00

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

(Send for '94) Rochester, N. Y.

Jeweler Smyth will be at Marlinton for the next 8 days repairing watches, clocks and jewelry. Lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Respectfully, M. D. SMYTH.

FREE TRIAL.

A package of our free-trial medicine, with directions, sent free to all who send for it.

DR. WARD INSTITUTE, 123 N. 3rd St. LOUIS, MO.

HOTEL BYR D

The Hotel Marlinton by H. A. Yeager has recently changed hands and is now under new management.

RATES.

Meals 25c. Per day \$1.00 & 1.25 Per month \$15.00 Table board \$12.00

Special arrangements can be made with visiting lawyers for rooms or offices during the courts.

THE STABLE

has been thoroughly cleaned and fixed up, and is in charge of a competent man. Special arrangements can be made for keeping horses.

MARLINTON. A. M. Byrd, Prop.

O. Z. HEVNER'S,

BLACKSMITHING AND WAGON REPAIRING establishment.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Shops situated at the Junction of Main Street and Dusty Ave

nue, opposite the POST OFFICE.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Located near Court House.

Terms. per day 1.00 per meal 25 lodging 25

Good accommodations for horses at 35 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. YEAGER, PROP

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Insure against loss in the

Deabody Insurance Company.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Incorporated March, 1869.

Cash Capital \$100,000.00.

N. C. McNEIL, MARLINTON, W. VA.

Agent for Pocahontas County.

DAYS

HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDER.

Good for all Diseases of HORSES, CATTLE, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.

Prepared by F. W. B. & S. W. B.

DR. EDWARD WILLIAMS, Hightown, Va.

Highland Co.

LAST CHANCE.

J. W. Bever, photographer, has returned from the North, and will remain at Academy only a few weeks.

Don't forget the football game at Academy, J. W. Bever, photographer, will be there.

Mr. Goldin wishes us to say that the report of his moving to Marlinton, is incorrect.

NOTICE.

I have control of the John A. Mc Neel Place and the Slaughter and Pence land on Williams River, and will take in stock to graze at a reasonable rate. Good grass and fine range. Call early and make arrangements for your stock. May 7, 1894. S. B. MOORE.

R. H. LEE.

Veterinary Surgeon,

Marlinton, W. Va.

Treats all diseases of horses.

WM. A. FRAZIER, M.D.

Practice limited to the EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Formerly consulting Oculist and Surgeon to the St. Louis City Hospital and Surgeon-in-Charge of the Missouri Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis. OFFICE—over Augusta National Bank Building, Va. June 1 yr.

For Sale!

The U. S. McNeill buildings at Marlinton, W. Va.

Consisting of large and commodious store room, ware room, and many living rooms upstairs; and a stable. Also the old store house now occupied by A. S. McNeill—3 rooms and a kitchen.

About two years future ground-contraction for buildings are owned as personal property with privilege to remove.

Interested parties are requested to call early on the undersigned.

LEVI GAY Receiver.

PLASTERING

BOYD B. BARTLETT,

MARLINTON,

W. VA.

Will undertake plastering in any part of the County.

Contracts by the sq. yd.

To furnish material, or otherwise.

Satisfaction GUARANTEED.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FEED, LIVERY & SALE STABLE.

First rate teams and Saddle Horses provided

HOUSES FOR SALE AND RENT.

Special accommodation for Stallions

A Limited Number of Horses Boarded.

All persons having horses to trade, are invited to call.

Young horses broken to ride at work.

J. H. G. WILSON, MARLINTON, W. VA.

Send a card to the Editor of this paper for a free trial of the

DR. EDWARD WILLIAMS, Hightown, Va.

Highland Co.

Will be at Marlinton before 11 a. m.

Even little Belgium spends every year \$9,000,000 on her army.

Ohio produces fully one-half of the total quantity of iron and steel roofing sold in the United States.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat states that the home property of Australia is more valuable, compared with population, than in Europe.

"It is somewhat of a joke," thinks the Chicago Times, "for bankrupt Spain to talk of building a navy big and powerful enough to stand any show besides those of England or Russia."

The total value of the crops of the United States during 1892 is estimated at \$5,000,000,000, of which the largest item is \$750,000,000 worth of hay. The animal products, including meats, dairy products, poultry and eggs, and wool, are placed at \$965,000,000 more.

A consignment of about thirty stallions, broodmares and some trotters for road and campaigning have just been sent abroad, notes the New York World. Some of the animals have been already sold, and others are taken on speculation. The idea is to introduce the American trotter to the notice of foreign horsemen.

Owing to the ruthless manner in which orchard hunters and other Europeans have devastated the fauna and flora of the dominions of Sarawak, Rajah Brooke has decided to prohibit the collecting of natural history specimens within his territories. Many species of valuable plants native to that region were in danger of becoming extinct.

In spite of the substantial nature of the buildings of London fires in the great metropolis are not infrequent, observes the San Francisco Chronicle. The most destructive are those which occur in large store and ware houses, but they are generally confined to the premises or block in which they originate. The Fire Department of London, although the English seem to think it is perfect, does not begin to approach the degree of efficiency reached in many American cities. Comparative drills show that American fire ladders turn out with much more celerity than the British. Perhaps when the latter cultivate spryness to the same extent as the Yankees fire will be less numerous and less destructive in London.

The early and deep snows in the mountains of the North west are causing a wholesale slaughter of deer. The animals, compelled to leave the hills, are the easiest kind of prey for the sportsman, the pot-hunter and the warden slaughterer. Five hunters with four dogs killed twenty-four deer in one day, and a total of fifty-one in six days' hunt in the Elk Creek district, Oregon. The animals have been driven to the telegraph along Puget Sound, and great numbers are being killed all over the Sound region. The Indians over the border in British Columbia are slaughtering the deer in droves simply for their hides, leaving the carcasses unclaimed. A trapper found over two hundred fresh skins in one camp of Indian hunters a week or so ago.

A French engineer named Boin came to the fore with a scheme for a steamship on rollers or drams. Those rollers are to be supplied with paddles, or oars, and driven by engines, so that the craft will progress more like a street roller or a locomotive than an ordinary ship. This scheme is spoken of as something novel and startling. In fact it appears to be identical with a scheme invented and carried forward to an experimental stage some two or three years ago. The inventor appeared on the scene somewhere in the West, and later was engaged in building a craft on this place not far from New York. At this time nothing has been heard of him and his dream ship. Did Mr. Boin steal the idea from the American, or is this another of the schemes in which great discoveries are made independently and almost simultaneously by different persons far removed from one another? Be that as it may, we may suppose that it is the American, it still is and was long ago.

NEW YORK'S VINEYARDS.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S BEST GRAPE-GROWING DISTRICTS.

An Industry That Gives Employment to 25,000 People—Picking and Packing the Crop.

THE wonderful growth of grape culture in New York State will come, we think, in the nature of a surprise to most readers. The grape-growing districts of the Empire State are: The Hudson River district, situated in the counties of Orange, Dutch, Rockland, Putnam and Westchester, comprising 12,500 acres; the Lake Kena district, including Yates and Steuben Counties, of 14,000 acres; the Seneca, Wayne and Ontario districts, aggregating 3500 acres; the Chautauque district, along the lake of Lake Erie in Chautauque County, New York, and in Erie County, Pennsylvania, of 10,300 acres.

As the grand total, New York with 49,000 acres of vineyard, is the second State in the Union in the extent and value of grape-growing, with California in the lead. The grape industry in New York gives employment to over 25,000 people, and it represents an investment of \$22,000,000.

Some idea of New York's present and future growth from grape-growing can be gained from the figures collected three years ago by the United States Census Bureau. The vintage of 1890 was a rare one. In that year the grape-growers of New York sold over 15,000 tons of grapes to the wineries, or they shipped 10,000 tons, or 98,000,000 pounds of table grapes to Eastern markets principally, while several carloads went to England.

Now, that portion of the Empire State known as the "lake region" is one of the best grape-growing districts in the world. We refer to the country around the five lakes—Seneca, Kenos, Chautauque, Chautauque and Erie. It is in this country that viticulture reaches its greatest excellence. Many vineyards are as clean and well kept as a garden, and the vines are not allowed to run riot, but they are trained to climb about three lines of wire strung from posts, each about ten feet apart. The growing shoots are trimmed back to the upper wire, which is about four feet from the ground. Thus, the vineyard presents a very uniform appearance.

The headquarters of the grape industry in New York are around Lake Kenos, a beautiful sheet of water backed on either side by rows and rows of green vines. Such is the landscape for twenty-two miles, and it puts one in mind of the grape districts of France and Germany. The vineyards on Bluff Point are worth going miles to see.

When the vines are ready to be stripped of their big clusters. The grape picking begins early in September, after the berries put on their coats of many colors. The fruit is grown on a background, like the figured patterns of an Axminster carpet.

When the grape crop is ready for picking there is a call for "help." Expert pickers and packers are in demand. Young men, rosy-cheeked girls and gray-haired matrons come to the vineyards from the neighboring farms and villages. Most of the workers look eagerly forward to the grape crop from year to year, and they depend upon "grape money" for winter supplies.

The gray dawn of the morning finds the workers in the vineyard while the dew is on the leaves. That is the time to see the picturesque side of grape-growing. The grape crop is picked in boxes which hold from thirty to forty pounds when they are full. The pickers cut off the grapes with a pair of shears, which have a coiled spring in the handle to give strength. When the boxes have been filled they are carried to the end of the row, where there is a roadway. The boxes are emptied twice a day and carried to the packing house. An expert picker will fill from twenty to thirty boxes a day. The workers are paid usually by the day, sometimes by the box. The wages paid to grape-pickers and packers average about one dollar per day and "board."

The number of grapes and baskets required in a season to send the grape crop to market is enormous. The bulk of the Hudson River crop is shipped mostly in crates. The fruit from Western New York is in five and ten-pound baskets. In the Lake Kenos district alone there are eight factories having an output of three million baskets.

The number of cars sent from the New York lake region last year was about thirty. Each car holds five baskets, the reader can see from the quantity of grapes that is raised in the grape country. Few baskets are found missing—the loss does not amount to one in one thousand.

The grape industry in New York was started about the year of 1800. Lake about forty years ago. It became truly noted about war time, say 1860. The Hudson River grapes became more famous from that time. After the war many vineyards were planted, and grapes brought from the north. The result was a mixture of the two. The grapes from the Hudson River crop

yielded the growers big returns. It was a time when "grape land" was held at five hundred dollars per acre. The same land to-day can be bought for less than half that figure. In those days the prices of the fruit ranged from fifteen to twenty cents per pound. Even the wine cellars paid ten cents per pound for grapes. At the present time the average market price for grapes is from three to five cents per pound, and the wine cellars do not pay over one or two cents per pound for grapes, and they get all the fruit they want at those prices.

The New York grape-growers have found it to their interest to organize, in order to avoid competition. The Chautauque growers have displayed considerable energy in protecting their interests. They have organized a corporation known as the Chautauque and North-East Grape Union, with headquarters at Brockton. The object of the organization is a three-fold one, i. e., first, to obtain good prices for grapes; secondly, to meet the commission merchants and operators on equal terms, and, lastly, to ship only first-class fruit. This, every grower who is a member is required to put his name, together with the seal of the union on his baskets, and each packer must place a name on the basket. If the packing is badly done, it can be traced to the grower who did it; if the grapes are poor, they can be followed back to the grower.

The bulk of the grapes grown in New York are used for table purposes. Only one-fourth of the crop is made into wines. It is just the reverse in California, where four-fifths of the grapes are turned into wine. Now that the art of preserving grapes is understood, the growers have a long range of season in which to supply the market. Some years ago the grapes were out-does could not be had for love or money after December. If Mrs. Diamond-Lace wanted grapes in midwinter for her guests, she paid one dollar a pound for hot-house fruit. This winter the lady can buy at all the markets at fifteen or twenty cents a pound—Frank Leslie's Weekly.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

In 1882 Paris had 685,000 rats. The onion is one of the oldest of edible vegetables.

One of the curious laws of the Koran forbids the faithful to read romances. There were 492,000 men on the field of Sadova, of whom 33,000 were killed or disabled.

Masked men in Mansfield, Mass., entered a house and carried off its parlor organ.

Born in the year 1876 Krupp had delivered to various European Nations over 15,000 cannons.

In 1864 the Royal Library of France contained twenty volumes, and was the largest possessed by any King in Europe.

An employee of a Washington hotel is able, it is said, to wash and dry over 10,000 dishes in an hour and put them in their proper places.

The diamond, though hard, is one of the most brittle stones. A fall on a wooden floor will sometimes crack and ruin a fine specimen.

The only instance of perfectly successful collaboration in English literature is found in the dramatic works of Beaumont and Fletcher.

The manuscripts of Tasso, which are still preserved, are illegible from the immense number of erasures, changes and emendations.

Virgilus, Bishop of Salzburg, was declared a heretic in the fourteenth century for publishing a book to prove that there were antipodes.

France, as shown by the window tax, has 2,417,000 houses of one window each, 3,656,000 of two to four, and 3,376,000 of five or more.

Cedar City, Utah, boasts of over six hundred young men who are over six feet tall, and the girls of that town are very proud of their stalwart protectors.

One of the most thoroughly original works in English is "Beilam," a play in twenty-five acts. It was written by Nat Lee when confined in a madhouse.

Italy gives the world outside her borders 2,500,000,000 oranges (Spain, 1,400,000,000; Portugal, 80,000,000; France, 60,000,000; Florida, nearly as many as Spain).

The first call applied to a locomotive New England was put on the Tarter, belonging to the Boston & Albany. It consisted of corner posts with canvas stretched between them.

An Amsterdam lathe has a machine which can pierce a hole as small as one one-thousandth of an inch in diameter. The holes are made by diamond bobbins and rubbers.

Simple Remedy for Non-Bleeding.

Obtains a new bleeding, says Science, a frequently used the most difficult thing to check. Several aggressive cases have been reported at the University of Pennsylvania. As a last resort, Dr. D. H. Mayne Agnew tried him with great success. Two large cylinders of liquid were forced well into the nostrils, and the hemorrhage ceased at once. The remedy was a mixture of which should be remembered for cases of emergency in the country.

ODD LAPSE OF MEMORY.

CASE OF A FARMER WHO THINGS WITH ONE BRAIN HEMISPHERE.

Operation of Trephining Performed on the Skull Results in a Queer State of Affairs.

A MOST remarkable medical case has originated at Keokuk, Iowa, which is giving physicians something to study about. It is what some surgeons call Jacksonian epilepsy. The patient is P. R. Turnbull, a farmer residing at Packwood, Iowa. When he came to Keokuk he stated that he was thirty-one years old, and that when he was only ten years old his brother accidentally struck him on the back of the head with an ax, fracturing the skull above the right ear. He says he did not suffer much from the wound until the fall of 1891. When he began to notice a numbness in the little finger of the left hand. This numbness extended to the other fingers as time wore on, and finally his hand would experience spasms of contraction. He lost control of the muscles to the extent of paralysis. Finally the numbness came to the left side of his neck and face, and his left leg became involved, and in September, 1892, began a series of terrible epileptic fits. These became so frequent and depressing that lately Turnbull shot himself in the breast, the ball struck a rib, doing no serious harm.

Turnbull had a wife and four children, and on account of his indurty so abused his family that his wife secured a divorce. He was operated upon by surgeons at hospital three Thursday and has so far recovered as to relate some very queer things. The operation consisted in removing the skull in the vicinity of the old wound, which was nothing but a scar. This operation was a success. The brain was trephined and a section of brain taken out. The bone was found to be much thickened in part of the cut made by the ax twenty-one years ago and was spongy at the side. The membranes of the brain were unusually adherent. After the operation Turnbull came out from under the influence of an anesthetic, and opening his eyes as one who had been sound asleep, asked of the attendant, a Sister of Mercy, in the hospital:

"Where am I?"

When told that he was in a hospital his amazement was something surprising. He wanted to know how he got there, why he was there, and in reply to the explanations of the attendant seemed more dumfounded than ever. Then out of the operating physician came the story that Turnbull had told of his accident when a child, and of all he had said concerning his ailment just previous to the operation. Turnbull looked at the physician in amazement, a blank amazement that he exclaimed:

"Why, I never saw you before in my life!"

"Do you remember all those epileptic fits?" asked the surgeon.

"If never but two," replied Turnbull, "they were in September, 1892. Have you told my wife of this?" asked Turnbull.

He did not know that his wife had secured a divorce, and realizing that fact the surgeon made an evasive answer.

"My God, is she dead?" exclaimed the poor man. When assured that his wife was alive he exclaimed: "But something might have happened worse than death!"

Turnbull has returned to his home in Packwood, but he cannot remember a single thing that has happened since September, 1892. He thought Harrison was still President, had not heard of Cleveland's election, nor of Boies' defeat. He has learned for the first time that times are hard, as he spoke of money being plenty and prices for farm products high. The World's Fair and its glories are a myth to him. Physicians explain the theory of this phenomenon on the statement that some people use one hemisphere of the brain to the exclusion of the other, and if some injury occurs to the other hemisphere is brought into service and old impressions are effaced. There is no doubt that Turnbull will be restored to his old wife and family—Chicago Times.

Caring For Horses in the Far East.

Some of the odder equine habits which horsemen ever imagined are to be found in lands abutting on the home of the Arabian, but where he himself is not to be found, though, indeed, the Arab has had his enough of oddities. The Kurde race is true covered with painted straw, quitted, and padded with blankets. This they never remove from their horses, except occasionally to dry it out. The horse is kept saddled and bridled, and even the saddle and bridle are covered with straw. This is a curious, but is literally true.

In Turkistan the horse, under the saddle, is covered with the traditional number of blankets, seven, which he likewise wears all times, and which are especially covered his coat and legs in conditions.

In 1880 the civilized countries, that is, Europe, America and the European colonies and dependencies, produced 1,000,000,000 of various grades, and a poor average.



The Astor women have \$3,000,000 in jewels.

Braids come in all shades for trimmings.

Teagowns are of light colored velvet.

Patcoats are made of striped silk and velvet.

Heavy white satin is seen with a sort of ground-glass effect.

The leading florists of San Francisco and Cleveland are women.

Curled cock's feathers are used a great deal on black lace.

Fancy handles of fans are extensively adorned with gold filigree.

France has had sixty-seven queens, of whom thirteen, an odd number for luck, led happy lives.

Golden coronets is heard much of. Abroad it appears in everything, from medals to brooches and buttons.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., there is a horse-shoeing establishment that is owned and run successfully by a woman.

Twenty-two spinners are numbered among the inhabitants of the Cherokee Strip. They have located their homes.

Velvets and bengalines will be used for coats, and so will cloths, the newest of which are rough chevrons in plain colors and in mixed effects.

Pearls, black, white and pink, of unique beauty of shape and color, are worn set bad fashion in a tiny cup of brilliant as ornaments for the hair.

A Swedish woman has hit upon a new field for women's work. She has started in business as an analytical chemist in a town which is the centre of the mining industry.

New gloves in prune, navy blue and bottle green are underfoot, heavy stitching, ending at the wrist in fancy acroils. Large buttons in horn or nickel are in high favor.

Jet in every form will be more in vogue than ever—crowns, bands, cigarettes, buckles and sprays being eagerly sought for hat and bonnet decoration by the young and old.

Mrs. Farouk, of Beyrout, Syria, has presented to President Cleveland a portrait of himself made in mosaic in Damascus. It took four months to complete it, and cost \$500.

White silk hose intended to accompany rich bridal costumes have "rail" two inches over the instep or a lace effect worn in. The silk is beautifully fine and the lace handwork truly exquisite.

Mrs. Flora Kimball selected and superintended the planting of trees on the miles of the streets of National City, Cal., by request of the supervisor, who deemed her the most competent person in the place.

Gloves growing longer. The short sleeves are pulling them up the arms. All the shades of red and brown are worn in the dogskin and heavy kid and dress gloves are in colors to harmonize with the costume.

Rosa Bonheur is still painting in her quaint study near Fontainebleau, France. She is now an old woman, small, snubnosed and wrinkled as a peach. The grey hair is not short and is still thick. She wears a blouse she does a cloth cap.

Mrs. Faleno, wife of the new Japanese Minister, likes American dress, with the exception of corsets. She is trying to accustom herself to them, but finds they are very hard to sit on the floor gracefully and to wear a blouse she does a cloth cap.

A letter holder is made of a square of cardboard covered with dull, dark green silk. To this is overlaid a cloverleaf piece of cardboard covered with a somewhat lighter shade of the silk and edged at three sides so that the letters may be inserted at the top.

There are ladies who would be strongly tempted to turn back if, while on the way to church to be married, they should happen to meet a funeral, and others who would be almost as greatly shocked by carrying a black cat of a crew, both of which animals are known to be unlucky.

Mrs. N. E. Brouton, of Atkinson, Kan., has been setting type for forty-three years. She learned her trade from her father's office, in Newport, Ky., when she was only twelve years old. She has been married twice, and two newspapers in her day, and has set type in nearly every office in Kansas.

A new career has been opened to German women by the foundation of a school of decorative art in Berlin. At a moderate fee girls receive instruction in all branches of the decorative industry, such as arrangement of ornaments and draperies, the manufacture of fringes, pattern drawing, etc. The course lasts from four to six weeks.

Miss Barbara Ackley has been appointed by Hon. John Paul, Judge of the United States District Court of the Western District of Virginia, to be the first instance of a woman filling such a position in Virginia. Miss Ackley has the same years been employed in the office of the United States Circuit Court.